RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 20th February, 1986/1st Phalguna, 1907 (Saka)

The House met at one of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN
Shri Sagar Rayka (Gujarat)

PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS—Laid on the table

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the President’s Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1947/86]

[Text of the President’s Address in Hindi]

1. 1986 में संसद के इस पहले विषयवस्तु में आपका स्वागत करते हुए मुझे यही प्रस्तुत हो रही है। मे नव सदस्यों को संबोधित हूँ।

2. निष्ठुर शासन ने प्रारंभी अवस्थाओं उद्देश्युल्लेख के साथ सहयोग के नतीजे में चलाई। प्रारंभिक समान से बजट शौर्य विपणन काम है, उनके समय अनुसार
एकता के आधार हैं, रक्षा के लिए मिलकर एक जन-प्रभावी चरम बनायें।

5. प्रस्तुत समालोचन के बाद वहाँ विधान सभा और लोक सभा के पूजार हुए। वास्तव एक नई सरकार ने कार्यान्वयन समझाया है।

6. सरकार पंजाब और प्रस्तुत समालोचन की पूरी तरह लागू करने के लिए लक्ष्य-वाह है।

7. सरकार उन सभी लोगों के प्रति जनसंगठन के अंतर्गत नहीं साधूतू नहीं बाधा करती है जिनकी देश के विभिन्न भागों में हुई हिंसात्मक घटनाओं में जाने गई वो लोग धारक हैं या जिनकी समाजी को नुकसान पहुँचा। सामाजिक जीवन में हिंसा हमारी सभ्यता को प्रभावित के लिए बिखु किया जाता है। ऐसे वन या उसके बाहर वन के सभी जाने वाले लोगों को थोड़े करने के लिए हिंसा का उद्देश्य रहा है।

8. सामाजिक अभिवादन, राज्यात्मक एकता के लिए मदद खतरनाक नहीं है। धार्मिक कोहिद और धार्मिक प्रतिवेदन सामाजिक विवाद की समझ है, जो निष्ठुर स्वभाव के विरोध में धर्मीय और धार्मिक के संबंध का काम करती है। धर्म-निर्माण की समझ करने के लिए धुरी धार्मिक एकता परिवार का दूर निरीक्षण के साथ व्यवस्थित रूप में बाध्य करना होगा।

9. मैंने जनवरी 17, 1985 के आयोजन में सरकार की प्रथम नीतियों और सामाजिकीयों की सर्गसंधि पेंसीन की थी। में सुधार वालों को संशोधन में दोहरा रहा हूँ:

(i) एक स्वच्छ सामाजिक जीवन के प्रति वजनवस्था;

(ii) सरकारी शुद्धी;

(iii) नागरिक शुद्धी;

(iv) एक नई राष्ट्रीय विद्या नीति;

(v) महिलाओं के लिए एक नया राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम;

(vi) राज्यात्मक विवाद को बढ़ाने वाले शिक्षा शृंखला करने के लिए अध्याय में विवाद को शामिल किया जाएगा;

(vii) राज्यात्मक बौद्ध विवाद वालों के लिए स्थानीय;

(viii) वैदिक वीणा प्रभावित करी स्थानीय;

(ix) एक नया कपड़ा नीति; और

(x) कृषि विकास को लिए सुधार के द्वारा पूरी तरह उत्तर देने के लिए जो आयुक्त विलायत के लिए पूरा है।

10. प्रवीण सरकार ने निर्देशीय नीति के लिए जो कामयाबी निर्धारित किया था, ये में उग्र हुए तक पूरे कर लिए हैं।

11. दस-वर्ष निर्देशीय प्रभावित क्रम विवाद घुलक में सम्मिलित है। अन्तर्निहित दाताओं के संबंध में राजनीतिक बातों के अनुसार दिया जाना चाहिए की पूरी तरह समझ लिया गया है। सरकार ने सामाजिक जीवन में एक नया सातवां सामाजिक कोशिश की है। इससे राज्यात्मक विवाद को हटकर है। सभी वन के सभी लोगों के समाज के संबंध को काम करती है। धर्म-निर्माण की जाने करने के लिए पूर्वपृथक राज्यात्मक एकता परिवार को दूर निरीक्षण के साथ व्यवस्थित रूप में बाध्य करना होगा।

12. प्रदक्षिण का मुख्यालय करते हैं दीर्घ विश्वविद्यालयों में राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के साथ संबंध करने के लिए


13. सरकार का नया प्रयास में लगते वामी देश की बनने का काम करने का पक्ष इसका है। लेकिन प्रत्यक्षता के बहुत से सह निका हो चुका है कि हमारे नये प्रयासों की बुझाई की दूर करने के लिए एक नए उपकरण की जरूरत है। प्राशासनिक विकास के समय वालों पर सहाराएं की विभाजन को दूर करने के लिए उपयोग की जाने पर निर्देश रखवे।

14. सरकार ने विकास में 1983 में 'विकास की बुझाई' नाम से एक दलितवादी प्रयास किया। इसका उद्देश्य था विभिन्न सरकारों का स्वयं एक राज्य का होने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरणा देना। सरकार ने इस वक्ते को उन्नति के लिए हर सरकारों का उपयोग किया। इस वक्ते में इस वामी देश विभाजन के लिए आवश्यक है।

15. सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिभा के लिए एक नए विभाजन की स्थापना की है। महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिभा के लिए एक वर्तमान आवश्यक लागू करना जरूरी है। इसका उद्देश्य एक सत्यवादी अवसर वह बनाना में सहयोग करने का प्रयास है।

16. विकास के कार्य करने में कायम प्रतिभा है, परंतु प्रतिभा इस वक्ते में बहुत कुछ किया जाना है।

17. नया विकास का सबसे भारत का है राजदूत भूमिका का समाप्ती करना है और इसके लिए महत्वपूर्ण काम कर दिया जाए।

18. केंद्रीय गंगा में प्रभाव का स्थापना कर दी गई है। संभाले रखते काम करने के लिए सभी सरकारों का समन्वय को रोकने का काम हर और और से बुझ हो गया है।

19. जून, 1985 में एक नई कार्य नीति का उद्देश्य की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए लगभग कार्य का उद्यान करना है।

20. सरकार ने गोवर्धन पर्वत के प्रवर्तक अवसर के संबंध में संबंधित मामलों का अंजन पूरा करने के लिए संरक्षण के लिए विशेष लागू करने के लिए अद्यतन का आवश्यक बना है।
21. राज्यसभा की भवनों को बनाने के लिए सरकार ने लाभकारी सार्वजनिक केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए दिनों तक तैनात रखने का पूरा काम किया है। ये केंद्र प्रशासक और भाषाई संस्थानों के लिए उच्च स्तर पर उपस्थितियों में भाषाई संस्थानों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए किये गए निर्देशों को पहचाना है। इसके अलावा भाषाई संस्थानों के लिए भी विभिन्न पेशकशों को मानने का तारीख है। इसके अलावा भाषाई संस्थानों की वैश्विक परम्पराएं के बीच बांटना की गई दायित्व को होना है।

22. यदि मेरी स्वतंत्रता की क्रांतियों के सम्बंध में विचार करना है।

23. राज्यसभा निवास्क विभाग के प्रधान नाथा चंद्रसेन गोयबाग को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है। इस योजना के सुनिश्चित नीति विनिर्देश दूर करने और एक नई उद्योग, उन्नती स्रोत, घटना केन्द्र या अमिताभ मानक उद्योग का निर्माण करने के लिए शासकीय संदर्भ व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने को पहुँचा है। इसमें निधन दूर करने के कारण में सबसे पहले विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया है। और इस वाद का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि राज्यसभा निवास्क का विकास बनाने के लिए मूल श्रेणियों में विभाजित और विस्तारित पृष्ठ बनाई गई है।

24. योजना को बुद्धिमत्व देने के लिए यह प्रयास है कि इस पक्ष के द्वारा से और पूरी तरह स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त रूप से निवास के लिए बनाए गए बाल व बालिका में सबसे पहले एक नई उद्योग, उन्नती स्रोत, घटना केन्द्र या अमिताभ मानक उद्योग का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रसारित परिकल्पना, राजनीतिक और विभिन्न संबंध करने की जरूरत है। विविध के रूप में मुख्य मुद्दों के संबंध में बनाए गए कार्यालय निर्माण होते हैं। इससे भी सार्थक महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि इस वक्त का इलाज करने अथवा नए पुरातात्विक परिकल्पना करने के लिए यह व्यवस्थापन होगा। विविध के द्वारा एक श्रेणी ओर बालिका अन्यत्व नहीं है और कोई संख्या का कोई निर्देश नहीं है।

25. निवास्क वृद्धि के द्वारा या उपयोग के लागू करने के महत्वपूर्ण परिकल्पना किया गया है। इसे राज्यसभा के लागू संवैधानिक संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के वित्तीय और व्यवसायिक डिजाइन के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा। यदि वह नहीं है, तो राज्यसभा के लागू संवाद वाणिज्य कार्यक्रम के मत में एक नया पौय नवीनता परिकल्पना कराया जाएगा।
राजनीतिक विवाद के बाद देश में व्यक्ति को दुर्भाग्य की बुद्धि की गई है। राजनीतिक विवाद के बाद देश में व्यक्ति को दुर्भाग्य की बुद्धि की गई है। राजनीतिक विवाद के बाद देश में व्यक्ति को दुर्भाग्य की बुद्धि की गई है।
34. राज्यसभा की संस्था का भविष्य

35. भूमिका के विशेष संस्थाओं की भूमिका का विषय

36. संस्थापन शास्त्रीकरण

37. सीमांत संस्थापन कश्मीर के बीच उच्च सर्वोच्च बातचीत शुरू की, हम इसका भविष्य करते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि परस्पर संघर्ष की होटेल रूप के रोकने के लिए वह संघर्ष संगठित करते हैं। यह विश्लेषण की एक सामाजिक संदर्भ का भविष्य का विषय करता है।
41. प्रधान मंत्री ने संयुक्त संघ की 40वीं वर्षगांठ में भी भाग लिया। संयुक्त संघ के नेताओं द्वारा विशेष अंतर्राष्ट्रीय के संबंध में व्यावहार की तरह नामक घोषणा में चतुर्दशीय, छत्रपति और पीढ़ियों के प्रति बुद्धियों और संयुक्त संघ की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का उल्लेख किया गया। यह संयुक्त संघ की विशेष नीति का एक मूल भंग है। इस व्यवहार की संस्थाओं के लिए बड़े स्वाभाविक तथा एक पूर्वाभास करवाने की सहायता लेने का बड़ा हुआ है। संस्थाओं के प्रति भव्यता है। संस्थाओं के लिए उल्लेखनीय कोषिकाओं को समर्थन करने की धर्म साथ ही उपनिवेशिक गणना के धर्मने लोगों को धर्म न्यायाधीशों के उत्कृष्ट के लिए सभी साधनों का इत्यादि करने के विभिन्न को कार्यान्वयन अयोग है।

42. सरकार को इस वर्ष पर वाहन है कि दृष्टिकोणीय लोगों को उनके मूल अधिकारों से बचाव रखा जा रहा है। इसके लिए उनका मनोरंजन, एक स्वतंत्र वाहन का प्रतिक भी बनाया है। जब तक इस वाहन योजना का हल नहीं किया जाता परिवहन एवं वाहन में स्वाभाविक स्वतंत्रता होती है।

43. प्रधान मंत्री ने लोकसभा, संघ, स्थल, पुलिस, बाल्यसंग्राम, बिजली, विद्युत, भुकंत, दर्जन, बिजली, विज्ञान एवं भूगर्भ, विभाग, भूगर्भ तथा मानसून की समस्याओं का ज्ञात उत्पादक रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री की साहसिक नेतृत्व से लोगों में वार्ता चलने से साध्यता संघ के साथ हमारे प्रभावमय मुक्त गरे में संघ और महज्जू कुंज से। भारत का वाला के हमारे द्वारा अनुभव के संसंध्यें में भाग होने को मंजूर किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी प्रभाव प्रभाव में स्थान दिए तथा संघ के समय वेतन देवंदार दोनों के साथ जोधें मुद्रण अधिकार नाराज गए। सरकार के विभिन्न शासनों के प्रति सद्विन अध्ययन का वाक्यार प्रभाव कर रहे हैं। विद्या वाले को सरकार, तथा वे सरकार को जवाब देने की समस्या का स्थानिक मूलभूत है, समय रहते कारण नहीं कर सकता तो बड़े संपादन पर हिसा को टाला नहीं जा सकता।
राष्ट्रपति का प्रभाव करने के उद्देश्य से ऐसे आदेश के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा। जिन हृदय लोगों में ध्यान भोग देने का इशारा किया जाए, तो भवन की व्यवस्था को भी भोग देना जाए। नमी, फलन को उत्पन्न कराने के काही जागरूकता के लिए यह राष्ट्रपति का कार्यक्रम होगा।

49. राष्ट्रपति ने हमारे परिवार नियोक्ता कार्यकर्ता कर बनाया था विविध नियुक्ति के लिए एक श्रेणी कार्यकर्ता नियुक्ति नियोजन के लिए देने का आदेश करते हुए उनसे कहा था कि यह विविध नियुक्ति के लिए प्रशासन करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जाए।

50. हमें दिन दिन करने के कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिबद्ध व्यक्ति दिया जाएगा। संरक्षण 15 मूल विवाहितों को उल्लेख व्यक्ति के लिए एक नया कार्यक्रम नियुक्ति करने का आदेश करने वाले हैं। उनसे हमें ध्यान भोग देने का आदेश करें।
53. He said, President's address in the company of the President of the House and the Speaker is a pleasant experience for the President. However, when he addressed the House, he stated that he had received a letter from a constituent member of the House expressing his dissatisfaction with the ongoing proceedings. He assured the House that he would take appropriate steps to address the concerns raised.

54. He continued, "In the context of the ongoing debate, it is important to remember that the House is a forum for the expression of diverse views and opinions. It is through these discussions that we can arrive at a consensus on important issues. Therefore, I urge all members to participate actively in the ongoing debate and contribute constructively to the national discourse."
HoNOT7Ram e MeivnaRs,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this first session of Parliament in 1986. I felicitate the new members.

2. The year has seen Parliament transact its business in a purposeful manner and in an atmosphere of cooperation. I extend to you all my best wishes for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business that lies ahead.

3. In July, 1985, the Government took a major initiative to resolve the complex and difficult problems in Punjab. Our prime concern was to strengthen the forces of unity and integrity. Policy was governed by the perspective of serving the highest national interest. The democratic process triumphed over terrorism. The peaceful elections in Punjab testified to the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people for peace and normalcy in the State.

4. A great responsibility rests on those who have secured the mandate of the people. Their supreme task is to isolate those who are resorting to violence to disturb communal harmony and peace. In this task they will have the support of all political forces committed to the unity and integrity of India. There cannot be, and must not be, any compromise with the forces of disintegration. It is imperative that all secular and democratic forces join hands in a mass campaign to safeguard the values enshrined in our Constitution—nationalism, secularism, democracy and socialism—the bedrock of India's unity.

5. The Assam settlement was followed by elections to the Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha. A new Government has taken office.

6. Government are committed to the fullest implementation of the Punjab and Assam Accords.

7. Government express their deepest sympathy with the families of all those who lost their lives, or were injured, or suffered loss of property in violent incidents in different parts of the country. Violence in public life is the very antithesis of the ethos of our civilization. The frequent resort to violence to settle what are perceived as grievances of one group or another should deeply disturb those who uphold democratic values. While governments must firmly put down violence wherever it may occur, it is essential that political parties committed to democratic values should deal with the root causes of violence through purposeful and sustained work among the people. The temptation to seek short-term advantages from communal and other types of violence must be eschewed.

8. Communalism continues to pose a serious threat to national unity. It is being reinforced by religious fundamentalism and fanaticism. These trends represent a reactionary social outlook, directed against the struggle of the poor and the underprivileged against the vested interests. The reconstituted National Integration Council will have to act decisively and systematically to strengthen secularism.

9. In my Address on January 17, 1985, I had outlined the major policies and programmes of the Government. I recapitulate the main points:-

   (i) Commitment to a clean public life;
   (ii) Administrative reforms;
   (iii) Judicial reforms;
   (iv) A new national education policy;
   (v) A new national programme for women;
   (vi) Participation of youth in programmes for promoting
national integration and achieving excellence;

(vii) Establishment of a Wasteland Development Board;

(viii) Formation of a Central Ganga Authority;

(ix) A new textile policy; and

(x) Thorough examination of safety measures for industrial establishments.

io. My Government have fulfilled in substantial measure the tasks they had set for themselves for the past year.

i. The anti-defection Act is now on the statute book. Contributions to political parties by the companies have been permitted by law. Government have endeavoured to set a new tone in public life. This has strengthened national confidence. A strong sense of involvement in public affairs among all sections of the people and a buoyant spirit have characterised the year that has gone by. We have to build on these assets to raise the standards of public life.

12. Vigorous steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the performance of the public services. Strong emphasis has been laid on sound personnel management and training of personnel at all levels. Machinery for redressal of public grievances is in place. Its results are being continuously evaluated. A new Ministry has been set up to monitor the implementation of various programmes. All Departments of Government have been directed to formulate detailed action plans for the coming financial year, against which their progress will be judged. Administrative reforms is a continuous process. Detailed exercises are underway to reorient the system to speedier decision making and better implementation.

13. Government are determined to eliminate delays in dispensation of justice. The experiment of Lok Adalats has proved that an innovative approach is required to cure this malady. The establishment of Administrative Tribunals will also lighten the burden of the courts, enabling them to devote more time to the liquidation of arrears. However, these are just the first steps in tackling the basic problem of making justice inexpensive and easily accessible to the poor. Drastic changes are needed. Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the task of recommending such changes.

14. Government published in August, 1985, a status paper entitled "The Challenge of Education". This was intended to stimulate wide and intensive national debate on issues and alternatives. Government note with satisfaction that the debate has involved all sections of the people and many useful ideas and approaches have emerged. A draft of the new Education Policy will be presented shortly to Parliament.

15. Government have set up a new department to look after the development of women. A comprehensive national programme for women is being worked out. It will aim at enabling women to play their full part in developing a strong and modern nation.

16. Programmes for youth development have made considerable headway but much more has to be done in this area.

17. The Wasteland Development Board has been set up and has started work on an ambitious programme of afforestation. In a recent meeting, all the State Governments endorsed an integrated approach to a National Land Use Policy as, well as the strategies and policies for wasteland development.
18. The Central Ganga Authority has come into existence. With the cooperation of the concerned State Governments, work has started in full swing on stopping the pollution of the Ganga.

19. A new textile policy was announced in June 1985. It aims at production of cheaper cloth for the people. An equally important objective of the policy is to protect the interests of handloom weavers. It is envisaged that in the Seventh Plan the entire production of 700 million sq. meter of controlled and janata cloth will be transferred to the handloom sector. The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 has been passed to strengthen this vital sector which provides livelihood to millions. Steps are being taken to ensure full and efficient implementation of the policy.

20. Government have completed examination of issue relating to industrial safety and management of hazardous substances and legislation will be introduced in this session of Parliament.

21. Government will establish seven zonal cultural centres three have already been set up—to promote a sense of cultural cohesion. These centres, cutting across territorial and linguistic boundaries, would project the rich diversity of regional, cultural traditions and their underlying unity. They would take the best of our culture to the masses, harmonising it with their lives and struggles. Their essential thrust would be to break the artificial barriers created during the colonial era between the masses and the living tradition of India’s age-old culture in all its forms. The centres will also aim at revitalising folk art which has enriched the country’s cultural life.

22. I would now refer to the major trends in our economy.

23. The Seventh Five Year Plan was approved by the National Development Council. The basic strategy of the plan is cast in a longer term perspective of eradication of poverty and building a strong, self-reliant and modern economy. The Plan sharpens the focus on the anti-poverty programmes which will have an expanded coverage. It also envisages adequate investments in the core sectors to strengthen the growth potential of the national economy.

24. The fulfilment of the Plan requires total commitment and determination to mobilise adequate resources for investment. To translate the vision of a strong, prosperous, self-reliant India into reality requires unremitting toil and capacity to sacrifice and to bear hardship. Adequate savings have to be mobilised to pursue a non-inflationary path of development. More importantly, these savings have to be used effectively. The challenge has to be met. There are no short cuts to development, no alternatives to hard work.

25. Vigorous implementation of anti-poverty programmes yielded significant results. The Sixth Five Year Plan aimed at assisting 15 million families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; 16-6 million families were actually covered, of which 6-4 million belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These programmes are being strengthened and surplus foodgrains stocks will be used in 1986-87 to expand the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to cover one million additional families. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided annually during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of housing for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour.
26. By the end of March, 1985 of a total of 2*31 lakh problem villages lacking safe drinking water supply, 1*92 'akh villages had been provided with at least one source of water supply. During 1985-86 the programme was further accelerated.

27. In 1985-86, agriculture continued to make steady progress. In November, 1985, foodgrains stocks with Government were higher by nearly 15% over 1984. This has enabled Government to launch a scheme for distributing wheat and rice at specially subsidised rates in tribal areas and to other vulnerable sections, especially the Scheduled Castes, expectant mothers, children, etc. A comprehensive crop insurance scheme has been introduced in specified areas for the kharif crop. Government are considering further expansion of such schemes.

28. During the first seven months of 1985-86, industrial production grew at the rate of 6.3%. The policy initiatives of Government have created a buoyant investment climate. The infrastructural industries have performed well. Compared with the first nine months of the last year, power generation was up by 8-2%; saleable steel production by 12*9%; fertilizer production by more than 10%. Our ports handled 13-2% more cargo and the railways created an all time record in freight traffic movement.

29. In 1985-86 the Central Plan outlays were stepped up by 15% over 1984-85, specially on antipoverty programmes, human resource development and infrastructure. There was considerable increase in the outlays of State Plans. Government will have spent in 1985-86 Rs. 1650 crores on food subsidy and Rs. 2050 crores on fertilizer subsidy. Public distribution system was strengthened and prudent management of supplies prevented shortages. It is gratifying that a significant increase in public investment was achieved.

30. Tax collections have been buoyant, belying gloomy forebodings. The collection of direct taxes is up by about 23% compared to the corresponding period last year. Indirect tax collection has increased by 22%. Total tax collections have increased by 22% which is the highest in the last decade. An effective drive was launched against tax evaders, smugglers and blackmarketeers. Action has also been taken against personnel found guilty of colluding with economic offenders, Government are determined to cleanse the economic life and to fight the evil of black money.

31. For the first time, a long term fiscal policy co-terminous with the Five Year Plan has been announced. A long-term direction to economic policy has been provided. Government are confident that the policy will ensure economic growth and speedier expansion of productive investment and employment opportunities.

32. It is necessary to focus attention on the structural problems of the economy to further our basic objectives of growth with social justice. India's development depends upon steadily rising levels of public investment. How are these investments to be financed? Massive investments made in the previous Plans must yield adequate returns. Costs of production have to be reduced. Every paisa of national savings has to be put to the most productive use. Otherwise it will be difficult to find real resources for the larger and larger investments required for maintaining the tempo of self-reliant growth, for enlarging our anti poverty programmes and for preserving our economic independence, sooner or later sooner rather than later we have to face the realities of the situation, No one should be under the delusion that growth social justice price stability and self-reliance are achievable without efficiency, discipline and sharing of burdens, Contempory history warns us, of such pitfalls.
33. We must reduce the costs of our inputs and prices of final products and services. We cannot afford the luxury of pricing ourselves out of both the domestic and the export markets. A modern industrial society cannot rise on the basis of continuing low levels of productivity and high costs of production. New jobs cannot be created if existing enterprises incur losses year after year. Operational inefficiency increases the cost of production and is inevitably reflected in increased prices which are a burden on the people. It raises costs all round, reducing real investment.

34. The future of the planning process depends on our capacity to face up to difficult questions and to take hard decisions, decisions that may involve sacrifices but without which forward movement will not be possible. Growth is absolutely vital to raise the standards of living of the poor. Can we evade decisions that protect and strengthen this development process? Nations are built by generations that sacrifice for a better tomorrow.

35. The balance of payments position poses a similar challenge. Our exports have remained sluggish in 1985-86 but our imports have increased. The imports of petroleum products and edible oils are well above the limits the country can afford. The question basically is whether we want to stand on our own feet or not. If we do, there is no question that we have to curb the growth of consumption of petroleum products and we have to be self-sufficient in oilseeds. We also have to have a fresh look at our imports of capital goods. We do not want to shut out new technology because that will harm us, but we have to make sure that such technology meets the rigorous criteria of essentiality. External financial flows are needed but Government are determined that India is never at the mercy of foreign banks and institutions. Economic independence and self reliance are central to our philosophy of development. We shall pay whatever price is required to maintain our economic independence.

36. The primary objectives of our foreign policy continue to be the promotion of non-alignment, advocacy of peace and nuclear disarmament, enlarging the area of friendship and cooperation and building of a just world order.

37. We welcome the resumption of high level dialogue between the USSR AND USA. It is imperative to take urgent steps to bring about a freeze in the nuclear arms race and a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban treaty. The Six-Nation initiative has called for these measures. The Delhi Declaration of January, 1985 has had a good impact on public opinion throughout the world. The leaders of the six countries are in touch with one another about further steps.

38. During the last one year the atmosphere in the sub-continent has distinctly improved. We have succeeded in making progress with our neighbours in many fields. But we remain concerned about the ethnic situation in Sri Lanka and Pakistan's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapon capability. We remain convinced that the situation in Sri Lanka can be settled only through political means; attempts to seek a military solution will fail and will only result in the loss of a large number of innocent lives.

39. The Government welcome the establishment of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Launched in Dhaka in December, 1985. We expect that it will help strengthen forces of friendship and cooperation in our region.

40. The Government have made untiring efforts towards the resolution of the major areas of tension. At the Commonwealth Meeting in the Bahamas in October, in which the Prime Minister participated, our delegation played a leading role in the adoption of the Commonwealth Accord on South Africa. We continue
to demand comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa. If the authorities there, and other Governments in a position to influence South Africa do not act in time, violence on large scale will become unavoidable.

41. The Prime Minister also attended the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The Nassau Declaration on World Order, adopted by Commonwealth leaders, contained a strong plea for adherence to international norms and principles and the strengthening of the United Nations. Support for the United Nations system is one of the cornerstones of our foreign policy. We are concerned at the growing threat to the multilateral institutions and the increasing tendency to resort to unilateral action. Government support international efforts to combat international terrorism, while recognising the rights of people under colonial occupation to use all means to attain their just objectives.

42. The Government deplore the fact that the Palestinian people continue to be denied their inalienable rights, including the right to an independent homeland of their own. Until this basic problem is tackled, West Asia will not see a lasting peace.

43. The Prime Minister paid official visits to the USSR, Egypt, France, Algeria, the U.S.A., Bhutan, the UK, Cuba, the Netherlands, Vietnam, Japan, Oman and Maldives. Our traditionally close and friendly relations with the USSR have been further strengthened following the Prime Minister's discussions with Soviet leaders in Moscow. The visit to USA has significantly enlarged the content of our bilateral relations with the USA. The Prime Minister visited Dhaka to express our solidarity with the people of Bangladesh during the cyclone disaster and participated in the meeting of Heads of State and Government for launching the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Prime Minister addressed the UNESCO during his visit to France. He addressed the annual conference of the I.L.O, in Geneva. We had the privilege to host visits by the Kings of Nepal and Bhutan the Queen of the Netherlands, the Presidents of Mexico, Maldives, SWAPO, Sri Lanka, Tanzania Indonesia and Pakistan the Chairman of PLO the Head of State of Ethiopia and the Prime Ministers of Poland, Yugoslavia, Mauritius, Britain, New Zealand, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Trinidad & Tobago. The Crown Prince and Prince of Norway and the Pope also visited India.

44. Let me now outline some priority areas for 1986-87 and beyond.

45. The need of the hour is to enable the poor to better their lives. Science and technology have to support this fundamental objective. To this end, Government are mounting technology missions in the following areas:

(i) Drinking water for all villages;
(ii) Eradication of illiteracy;
(iii) Vaccination and immunisation of children;
(iv) Production of oilseeds and manufacture of edible oils;
(v) Improved communications.

46. In the course of the year more thrust areas will be identified with the object of using technology for improving productivity in industry and agriculture. In selected areas science and technology missions will endeavour to place India in the front rank of scientific activity.

47. A comprehensive agriculture policy will be formulated to promote an optimal cropping pattern, to improve water and soil management to increase productivity of all crops to enhance the incomes of small and marginal farmers and to enlarge our hard-won self-sufficiency in food grains through higher production of oilseeds and pulses. A time bound action plan will be drawn up to take the green revolution to the eastern region.
48. It is gratifying that a national consensus has emerged on treating water as a national resource. Government attach high priority to the evolution of a national water policy which would optimise the use of water for agricultural, industrial and other social needs.

49. Government have carried out an in-depth analysis of our family planning programmes. Profiting from the experience of the past, a more effective strategy for family planning is being worked out and will be announced shortly.

50. The focus on anti-poverty programmes will be sharpened. A new programme, which builds on the success achieved by the revised 20-Point Programme is being formulated and will be announced soon. It will bring together all the elements, policies and programmes for a major national effort to tackle mass poverty in all its manifestations, specifically the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Programmes for the social economic, educational and cultural development for the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other weaker sections will be vigorously implemented. The implementation of the 15-Point Programme for the development of minorities, with special emphasis on increasing economic opportunities will be closely monitored.

51. To rapidly increase employment, to stimulate development in backward areas and to enhance the efficiency of Indian industry to serve the masses better, a more comprehensive framework of industrial policy is required. Many changes have already been made in our industrial policy which now reflects the new thrust for modernisation, absorption of new technologies and promotion of indigenous technologies. High cost and inefficient industry hurts the poor, because it absorbs resources that are needed to create new jobs for them. A vast increase in the production of goods and services for the masses in rural and urban areas is central to our strategy for the removal of poverty. This necessitates a fresh look at policies governing scale of production, capacity utilisation, the role of indigenous technology, labour productivity, the detailed regulatory mechanism, the future perspectives for small and medium industry and the existing administrative and management apparatus. Industry must serve the large masses.

52. To meet the challenge of maintaining a viable balance of payments position, a major thrust for promotion of exports and tourism is called for. Any slacking of progress on this front will jeopardise our overall development strategy. Government will take initiatives in this critical area.

53. It is imperative to effect changes in our administrative system to bring it in tune with the objective of growth with social justice. Manager-ment in Government has to be imbued with a new social outlook. It is not a question of imposing something from above. The impetus to reform must come from within. The national community as a whole must debate issues affecting the working of the administrative system. A concrete agenda of action will thus emerge: for implementation. Our watchwords must be improvement of efficiency and enforcement of accountability.

54. To safeguard the health and vitality of our basic political institutions, changes will be needed in our electoral and other laws. Government will hold wide-ranging consultations with the leaders of political parties with a view to formulating concrete proposals to ensure cleaner public life.

55. The vision of a mighty India will be realised only in the actual lives of men and women who have strength of character, tenacity of purpose and commitment to excellence. Government's strategy for human resource development aims at developing these qualities in our national life. The new education policy will be an integral part of this strategy:
It will aim at the physical intellectual cultural and moral development of society in a harmonious fashion.

56. It is not enough to state objectives. A national mobilisation is essential to ensure that the resources required to implement the education policy are forthcoming. Even more important is the involvement of the youth students, teachers, the intelligentsia, workers and farmers in giving a new direction to the national effort in this area. Education has to be transformed from an activity in the classroom to a social process for building the India of our dreams. It has to be integrated more closely both with production and our commitment to conserve and enhance our cultural heritage— to make us proud to be Indian.

57. The years ahead are years of challenge. Government have taken a number of measures to accelerate growth to modernise the economy and to give new content to our programmes for achieving social justice. It is imperative to impart a sense of urgency to the task of implementation.

58. Much has been achieved this past year, and the hopes and expectation of our people are high. As their representatives, you have the onerous duty to fulfil their aspirations. Above all, people’s representatives and organisation of all political persuasions should work together to strengthen the secular and democratic foundations of our society. The forces of violence and fanaticism have to be fought. The economic capabilities we have built up since independence have brought us to a point where determined and concerted efforts to take us forward and to remove poverty are feasible. Now is the time to ensure greater political cohesion so that the battle against poverty and backwardness can be won.

I wish you all success in the tasks ahead.

Jai Hind !

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri R.T. Parthasarathy and Shri Maheswar Naik, former Members of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri R. T. Parthasarathy was born in Madras in February 1921 and got his education at Tirchirapalli and Madras. A grandson of the veteran freedom fighter and former President of the Indian National Congress, late Salem Vijayaraghavachari, Shri Parthasarathy was a very dedicated social and political worker. Shri Parthasarathy was a lawyer by profession but he also made his mark as a keen sportsman, especially in cricket. In his younger days, he represented the erstwhile State of Madras in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament and thereafter became a well known cricked commentator on All India Radio. Shri Parthasarathy was a Member of the All India Council of Sports for some time. A person of amiable disposition Shri Parthasarathy was a forceful speaker and took active part in the debates during his term in this House from April 1966 to April 1972. In his passing way, the country has lost an active social worker and eminent sports personality.

Born at Mayurbhanj in Orissa in July, 1906 Shri Maheswar Naik was educated at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and at the Patna University. In his early career, Shri Naik was in Government service in the erstwhile princely state of Mayurbhanj and served the state in various capacities. Shri Naik served as a Member of the Provisional Parliament from 1950 to 1952 and as a member of the House from 1956 to 1962. Shri Naik worked for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society and the welfare of woman and the backward classes, with special emphasis on their educational and economic advancement. He started several educational institutions, welfare centres and villages libraries. During his tenure as a Member of this House, he took keen interest in the proceedings.